THE COURTS.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

CCURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

Supreme Court—Circuit—Part 1.

Held by Judge Ingraham.
Court opens at ten o'ctock A. M.
Oyer and Terminer cases
to People Ac, vs. Vincent Cody—Manslauzhter.
to People In, vs. Eugene Sullivan—Homtode.
Cevit caiendar will be taken up.

Bupreme Court—Circuit—Part 2.

Held by Judge Jas. C. Smith.
Court opens at ten o'ctock A. M.
No.

Penrose vs. Whippt.
Leuis vs. Waugh.
Herbert vs. Grau.
Ogood vs. Wart.
Weeke vs Goetz.

With Nat. Bk vs. Battle.

Weeke vs. Goetz.

Weeke vs. Guetz.

Weeke vs. Guetz.

Weeke vs. Guetz.

Weeke vs. Saward.
Lamsoo vs. Kusse.

Vs.

Beeder.

ElsenVs.

Brown vs. Pield.

St.—Count vs. Field.

Held by Judge Welles, art opens at ton o clock A. M. in the New Court House Williams vz. Wood.

Kelly vz. Second National Bank of Frie.
Prielding vz. Scotleid.
Marz vz. Rathburn.
Pugh vz. Wright.
Hiestand vz. Ottiz.
Ortiz vz. Leedz.
Taylor vz. Harris.
Kuster vz. Supp.
Rosaban vz. Spotta.

Demurrers-No. 48.

Gerard vs. Gerard.

Nos.

Gerard vs. Gerard.

Newhal vs. Decker.

Mullen vs. 16s Same.

Sirth Av. RR. Co. vs. 164—Baxter vs. Draw.

Mefnyrac.

Nose vs. Samer.

Sackett vs. Havens.

Same vs. Same.

Same vs. Supreme Court—Chambers. Held by Judge Sutherland.
Court opens at ter A. M.; calendar called at twelve M.
Reserved causes:

Nos. 103-Bowen vs. Chase. 105-Brauniscen vs. Braun 8cc. 129-Kent vs. Williamson. 146-Vulle vs. Cayberg. Peck vs. Henshaw.

— Ross vs. Weinshenck.

— Keily, sh'ff., vs. Ingalls,

— Bowen vs. Chase.

— Same vs. same.

Lall commences at No. 152—Roberts vs. Merritt.

Call commences at No. 152—Roberts vs. Merritt.

Superior Court—Trini Torm—Part 1.

Held by Justice Monell.

No.

224.—Friestly et al. vs. 227—Rogers vs. Backer et al.

3361—Pohamus et al. vs.

337—John Galvin, Infant.

237—Sackett vs. Gurner,

2381—Backett vs. Whelter et al.

239—Halteld vs. New York

100 Company.

100 Company.

100 Company.

2313—Birdsalf rs. Dorman et Company.

2325—Hogan vs. Cregap. Hogan vs. Cregan.

Superior Courte-Trial Term-Part 2.

Held by Justice Jones.

Si34-Stofe vs. Dorens.

Si34-Stofe vs. Dorens.

Si34-Stofe vs. Dorens.

Si34-Stofe vs. Dorens.

Si34-Voorhees vs. Brigham.

Si34-Voorhees vs. Lundlow.

Si34-Vost vs. Lundlow.

Si34-Vost vs. Lundlow.

Si34-Vost vs. Lundlow.

Si34-Vost vs. Chimber
Si36-Carman vs. Berdan.

Si36-Morris vs. Oliver.

Si36-Morris vs. Oliver.

Si36-Maris vs. Lynch.

Si36-Waterman vs. Sate

Lin. Co., Jersey City.

Si36-Kelly vs. Brooke.

Court of Common Pleas-Trial Term-Part 1. Court of Common Pleas-Trial Term-Part 1.

Hell by Judge Cardozo.

Adjourned to 15th inst.

Nos.
Nos.
Nos.
Nos.
Nos.
Nos.
Tis.-Plugol vs. Freilch.
Tis.-Lapsuch vs. Vison.
Tis.-Parker vs. Jewell.
Tis.-Parker vs. Jewell.
Tis.-Parker vs. Washington
Tis.-Naylor vs. Johnson.
Tis.-Naylor vs. Johnson.
Tis.-Shaw vs. Mofet.
Tis.-Parker vs. Turner.
Tis.-Parker vs. Turner.
Tis.-Parker vs. Turner.
Tis.-Parker vs. Smith.

No.

Gibbons vs. Schonfeld.

Martin vs. Walsh.

Bioomer vs. Linght.

55- Hartog vs. Roid.

35- Hoodred vs. Greilheimer.

Ck.

55- Younglove vs. Int.
Ocean L. Co.

37- Hughes vs. Spratt.

a. 33-Townsend vs. Caffrey.

City Court-Brooklyn. Held by Judge Thompson. Wes Schmidt et al. vs. Ster18 Jag. Schmidt et al. vs. Ster18 Jourdan vs. Res.
18 Jag. Schmidt et al. vs. Steries S orley.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT-PART 2.

Suit for Dumages Against the Corporation.

Before Judge J. C. Smith.

James Gilmartin vs. the Mayor. de., of New York.—

This action was brought for the recovery of \$20,000 smages for injuries sustained on the 27th of June, 1865, through the alleged negligence of the defendants, and

gardener of the City Hall Park, was, on the day in question, assisted by workmen, engaged in removing a liberty pole which had been erected in the Park for re-

cash.

The defendants denied the allegations of the complaint, and endeavored to show that they were not culpable or negliced, as the work was being dive by the gardener, who was under the supervision of the Superintendent of Streets, but without authority of the latter official. The court overroised this proposition, and charged the jury that though facility was acting without special instructions, it had been shown that his orders were general in their nature, empowering him to assume general charge of the Park and obstructions found in it. The usual instructions were given by the court in reference to the rule of damages, negligence, &c., and the jury was directed to return a sealed verdict this morning. For the plaintiff, Mr. Pray; for the defendant, the Corporation Counsel.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT-PART 3. Interesting Action for Damages by Alleged

Christina Fills, Eccutrix, dc., v. Thomas J. Jones, —The plaintiff sues for the recovery of \$5,000 damages, alleging substantially in her complaint that in the month of August, 1865, the defendant was doing business as a that her bushand was engaged in business as a furrier in the same building; that on or about the 15th of said on and of injuries there received from burns

annually.

The newer is a general denial of the material allegations, and particularly of the liantility of the wares to spontaneous combination. The goods referred to were signal reckets. In recuttal of this theory of the defendant, Professor Dorents, of the New York and Bettevin Colleges, was called as a winess for the plaintiff, and tertined in relation to the nature of the chemical ingredients used in the manufacture of signal fires of various colors, with a view to proving that, it certain chemicals were simplified, spentaneous combustion would have ensued under peculiar conditions of the temperature, moisture, or eyeness of the atmosphere, or by concustion. Some Interesting experiments were conducted in open court with a view of demonstrating the latter theory, producing eas of the atmosphere, or by concussion, the sting experiments were conducted in open court with sting experiments were conducted in open court with sting experiments where the later theory, producing tree of various colors, spontaneously and by means of percussion. Case not yet concluded. For the plantiff, theories W. Hoxie; for the defendant, Theodore Stay-

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART L

Verdiet Against a City Raifrond Company. Before Justice Monoil. Maggie De Wall vs. The Firty second Street and Grand terday, the jury found a vardict for the plaintill for \$1.500 On application of defendant's counsel thirty days' stay of proceedings was granted. Mr. Eaton for plaintill, Mr. Ety for defendant.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate. The will of Roswell Sprague, deceased, was yester-day, by order, admitted to probate, further contest havThe will of David McGuire was set down for trial on the 10th inst.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT. The Callicott Case-Arraignment of the De-fendants-They Plend Not Guilty.

Before Judge Benedict,
At the opening of the court yesterday afternoon

At the opening of the court yesterday afternoon United States District Attorney Tracy moved the arraignment of Theophilus C. Callicott, Alexander Cunningham, Augustas J. Dayton, John S. Allen, Louis Fancher and George J. Hardy, indicted on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the government. All the defendants were present, exceptingMr. Cunicgham, whose counsel stated had been there that morning, but had left for his home quite ill. Mr. Erhardt said that he had not seen his client, but that he had received this information by a person from him.

yr. I. T. Writisma, of coduned for Measure. Callicott, said that they desired to put in a separate plea of not guilty. On the part of Mr. Allein, they desired to enter the same piece—a separate plea of not guilty.

Mr. Erhardt said that if the presence of Mr. Cunningham was not absolutely necessary he would enter a similar plea.

milar plea.

Mr. Wm. L. Gill, on the part of Mr. Fancher, Mr. Dayon—I desire to enter a plea of not gulity—separate pleas.
Mr. G. T. Jenks said that he would enter the same plea with regard to Mr. Hardy.
Mr. Tracy desired the Court to set a day for the trisl of the case. There would be no jury this term, as his Hosor desired to occupy the most of the time with the Admiralty calendar. The first jury test they would have would be empassibelises t month; but if the de-

the Admiralty calendar. The first jury that they would have would be empassibedisers mouth; but if the defence de ired an early trial of the case this month a special jury could be called on the first inst. Mr. Williams thanked the District Attorney for the offer, but added that he would like to have the case transferred to the Circuit Court in consequence of its importance, the offence charged being strictly statutory, involving the construction of a statute, and asset the question of a conspiracy the most difficult of any known in the law. He had ascertained that his Houor's learned associate (Judge Nelson) could not give his attention to the case until the first week of November. Mr. Williams stated that he would like to have the case tried before the two judges. In answer to a question asked by Mr. Tracy, as to whether he spoke for all the defendants, he stated that he ded.

In answer to a question asked by Mr. Tracy, as it whether he spoke for all the defendants, he stated that he did.

Mr. Tracy said it was due to the defendants to say that if the case went over to the first week in November, and was transferred to the Circuit, there were other cases which would have the preference—some others equally as important. He saw no reason why it should claim preference over any other case, unless he should desire (and he knew his Honor would so desire it) to accommodate the trial of this case to Judge Nelson's attendance. If he culd not be present at the first of the term the case would be given the preference on another day of the term. With that understanding they (the governmen) were wilting as the defence requested, to allow the cause to stand over till November.

His Honor said that the importance of the case to the deendants as well as to the government would have compelled him to direct a jury to be empanelled for the latter part of this month to try the case had they desired it; but be entirely agreed with the defence that the way was to have the case transferred to the Circuit in time to try it at the next term. The case would be transferred to the Circuit and would take its place upon the calendar. But counsel would have to conform to Judge Nelson's hours. The case Nelson's attendance could be procured on that Judge Nelson's attendance could be procured on that Judge Counsel, however, must be in readness upon the day that Judge Nelson will serve.

A motion was then made by District Attorney Tracy for the transfer of the case to the Circut; but his Honor said it could not be transferred until Mr. Cunningham put in his plea.

It is expected that Mr. Cunningham will be arraigned to-day.

It is expected that Mr. Cunningham will be arraigned to-day.

THE PROCEERT,
as found against the defendants, contains nine counts, all stating about the same facts, but varying as to amounts and dates. The first and general count, which may be taken here as fully containing the charges, states that the defendants did "firauduently, maliciously and unlawfully compire to tether to procure to be executed a faise and fraudutent bond?" for the removal of the two hundred barrels of spirits a coording to the requirements of the surface of surface of

in an old shed in Little street, opposite John, was re witnesses, John Connery and Charles McEnrie, taken

Michael Kennedy, charged with distilling and selling spirits without maying said the special tax in such cases provided, was, in default of appearance, held for the consideration of the Grand Jury.

Suit Against a Policeman for the Alleged
Clubbing of a Boy.

Before Judge Thompson and a Jury.

Charles P. Lockwood, by H.s Guardians, ct. Fromas
Joyce.—The defendant in this case is a patrolman attached to the Forty-fourth precinct (Capiain Waddy),
and the present action was brought to recover damages
in the sum of \$1,000 for the alleged cubbing of the boy
Lockwood by the officer. It seems that on the 8th of
April last the defendant was detailed to prevent the Lockwood by the officer. It seems that on the 8th of April last the defendant was detailed to prevent the crowd from assembling near a circus, which was then exhibiting near the junction of Fulton and De Kaib avenues. Young Lockwood was there, when, it was alleged, he was clubbed by the officer for not "moving oo."

Joyce testified that he ordered the boy off, whereupon the latter refused to obey and began to sauce him. Witness therrupon-pushed him off, his club being in his hand at the time, but did not strike him. He further testified that he was met by the boy's father, who abused him and thereby succe-ded in attracting a large crowd to the place. He arrea ed Mr. Lockwood denied that he had abused the officer.

The case was given to the jury about noon, and in a short time they returned with a verdict in favor of the defendant.

Dowd, who was indicted for having purchased a quan-tity of brass castings which had been stolen from a Mr.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1867.

1—People, plaintiff in error, vs. Lewis, defendant in error.

1—People, plaintiff in error, vs. Lewis, defendant in error.

2—Staiger, respondent, vs. Shultz, appellant, 3—Moss, respondent, vs. Brabane, appellant, 5—in matter of Robinson, trusfee, &c.

10—trun, appellant, vs. Oron, respondent, 6—Merchant vs. Brancell, 10—Van Ducen vs. Prestyterian church, Fort Edward, 11—Ring, respondent, vs. Steeld, 12—Deutsland vs. De Grau, 13—Deutsland, vs. Duffes, respondent, 14—Van Dervoort, respondent, vs. touid, appellant, 16—Hingeman, respondent, vs. Remsen, appellant, 16—Benedict, respondent, vs. Remsen, appellant, 17—Dunkum, respondent, vs. Troy Union Railroad Company, appellant, 18—Fercy, appellant, vs. Ten Eyck, respondent, 19—Read, respondent, vs. the city of Buffaio, appellant, 22—Farker, appellant, vs. White, &a, respondent, 23—Rawlea vs. D Suler.

at, vs. Mallory, appellant. (Will modification.)

42—Haywood, appellant, va. Liverpoor and Insurance Company, respondent, va. Remsen, appellant.

43—McCielland, respondent, va. Remsen, appellant.

45—Thomas, respondent, va. Goodrich, appellant.

46—Taham, respondent, va. Eighth Avenue Rails.

48—Favor, respondent, va. Eighth Avenue Rails. ant, vs. Liverpool and London File

Company, appellant.

49 — Bunnell, respondent, vs. Phalon, appella

50 — Hochrein, respondent, vs. Eighth Avnns Company, appellant. 52—Story, respondent, va. Conger, appellant. 53—Bearday Soythe Company, appellant, va. Foster, re

53—Beardaly Soythe Company, appellant, vs. Foster, respondent.
54—Deavity, appellant, vs. Britt, respondent.
55—Davis, appellant, vs. Morris, respondent.
57—Secor, respondent, vs. Law, appellant.
60—Bank of the State of Indiana vs. Bugbee, respondent.
62—Mason, respondent, vs. Lawley, appellant.
65—Schneider, respondent, vs. McLean, appellant.
67—Owen, respondent, vs. Lawley, appellant.
69—Rawley, respondent, vs. Empire Insurance Company, appellant.
70—Storer, respondent, vs. Eychsheimer, appellant.
72—In the matter of Salters, &c.
73—Melvin, respondent, vs. Wood, appellant.
74—Ranger, appellant, vs. Goodrich, respondent.
75—Atlantic Bock Company vs. City of Brocklyn, appellant.

14—Hanger, appellant, vs. Goodrich, respondent.

56—Atlantic Dock Company vs. City of Brooklyn, appellant.

76—Hewett, respondent, vs. Fisk, appellant.

77—Moak, appellant, vs. Coatis, respondent.

100mmsrvs nevensen.

4—Cook vs. New York City Rallroad Company.

5—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, appellant, vs. Cowent, respondent.

20—Bruce vs. Davesport.

21—Hatch vs. Pryor.

30—Lorillard, respondent vs. Silver, appellant.

44—Russelt, appellant, vs. Russelt, respondent; also Van Kleek vs. Woodruft, and Foster vs. Van Wyck.

61—Tomilinson, respondent, vs. Wilcox, appellant.

63—Whitberhead, respondent, vs. Ailen, appellant.

63—Orr vs. city of Brooklyn.

26—Rawles vs. Despler.

26—Rawles vs. Despler.

26—Habrook vs. Kingston Board of Education.

51—Chever and wife vs. Granger.—(Affirmed on merits.)

71—Rigney vs. Savoy.

82—ARGUMENT ORDERED.

47—Swift vs. city of Pouchkeepsie.

66—Commercial Bank of Rochesser.

47—Swift vs. city of Poughkeepsia. 66—Commercial Bank of Rocuester vs. city of Roches-

Court adjourned.

THE JEW IN THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. itorial in to-day's HERALD, entitled "The Jew in the Old World and the New," is but another convincing proof that it is the Empire organ, not of this or that but of the Empire City, of the Empire State of this great Western empire. The superior skill with which it s conducted, the comprehensive scale of its discussions, and the variety of topics upon which it treats are alto-gether without precedent and border on the marvellous, so completely does it reflect passing events of great and even little moment in their swift current down the stream of time. Now it is some great political question of vital importance to the whole country, and again some all-absorbing financial problem of no less weight which demands and receives its criticising attention. Again, its restless pilots find time to look after so apparently trivial great local interest, such as real estate and building operations going on in our midst, or perhaps a warning hint concerning the action of some plundering officials, which sometimes succeeds in frightening them off while

To-day it ably handles so difficult a subject as that great and world-historic phenomens, the Jewish nation, its past, present and prospective condition, with as much ease, nonchaince and brevity as it would an editorial fling at Poor Greeley and his white hat—a subject, to be sure, having nothing in common with the current even so of the day, but sull not beyond the reach of that great Polypus of the ace—the New York Heraun. It is evidently the intention of the writer of that paper to do justice to the subjects of his remarks and "to speak of them as they are."

deally the inical rust; that Hardy proured faire and fraudiest statements on the boad, and that Dayton, the storekesper, and Cummingham and Fanchestouses. The indictment also charges that on the 28th of May itse defendants, with others unknown, did conspire to remove two hundred and eleven barrels of spirits from the same werehouse without paying 25 per gallon; the tremwal of the same without the payment of taxes thereon, &c. and that Dayton did low cumingham and Fancher to remove the spirits in the removal of the same without the payment of taxes thereon, &c. and that Dayton did low cumingham and Fancher to remove the spirits it is introduced the release of twenty-one barrels and the view of spirits, knowing that the same were liable to forfeiture. It is further charged that on the 28th of May Callicott and Allen procured the release of twenty-one barrels of spirits, knowing that the same were liable to forfeiture. In fact the indictment charges that the entire proceed to see that what has probably been intended by a fine the particulars of the case have been already fully reported in the particulars of the case have been already fully reported in the Barato. The affinants heredofore published is these columns relate the whole story.

Condemnation of Whitskey and Tobrocco.
On motion of Assistant Darate Attorney Alien the following property was pessentlay condemned and ordered to be sold:—Three casks and three kegs of spirits street in payment and the payment of the case of the case in the payment of the payment of the particulars of the case in the collection of the payment of the payment of the payment of the payment of the particulars of the case in the payment of the proposed at the payment of the

without making its good, its silver, its jewelry tasif own;" nor do they ever leave it without carrying these with them.

This, sir, is the unkind cut of which we complain. What other alternative, in those days had the Jew, courged as he was by the numerous persecutions so truthfully depicted above, and actuated by his extreme anxiety for independence—ofer the wish for that had long since been crushed out of him, and no longer existed even in his dreams, but his unconquerable and innerent love of independence—from the maint, than to secure a few valuable babbles that could be conveniently carried about the person and might serve to acreen himself and family from destitution during the many vicinsitudes to which he was subjected by his tormeotors? Ask of the sturdy backwoodsman, the scalping knife and incendiary corch of the savage Indian threatening his usprotected home, will be confide the toriving seed to renerous moster earth? Asain yoo say, speaking of the Jew of to day, that "the circumsuances arrounding him have materially altered." Two. But it is also true that this anteration of circumstances has already wrought the predicted change in the condition of the Jew, in his feelings, in his character, and will do so still more "in the long run." Under the protection of the openedent government of the United States, which guarantees them all the rights of citizenship—and the close student of history knows that "in the long run," no country ever prospered (taxe Spain, intolerant Spain, for example) that deprived them of these rights—there is no necessity for the hearding of gold, silver and lewelry, and there is no hearding. Again I quote—not welling for a better apokesman to plead my cause—"The full privileges of citizenship are accorded to him;" and agala:—"In some for our western States they figure as the largest holders of real exate." Here we have cause and effect beauturelly ulustrated. When he receives the predection which is due nim in common with other fellow men he canes.

Mr. F. A. Platt, the government receiver of the above

YACHTING.

Exult

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Polynesiami of its

lo Contests Yesterday-Last ratta of the Atlantic Yacht die V. and Fanny Still Fly Pennants-The Sloop Harry -The Return Race Retween slypesian and Mattie-The

ookiyn, was the scene of two very Yacht Club sailed on its last chamton. The occasion of the contest to yachts White Wing and Salus Addie V. and Fannie of the same

tic attraction was the match bethe factor was, of Salterville, N. J., and the lynamic of the law in Brooklyn, it proved, in the law case of the law is law in wreath and honorably ors accidents in both races, all the amusement of the day. SOO ACHT CLUB ENGATTA.

t cloudless sky, a clear atmosat did much to temper agreethe wind at first was not the soul of an enthusiastic ese the race was finished a white-winged contestants was evidence of a sufficient-tose of affording the amuse-

Tona. Owner.
45.... William Voorhie.
53.... Shep'd Homans.
35.... Edward Harvey.
irst Class.

t Class Sloops.

J. R. Halsey.
H. C. Waiton.

nt from the one sailed lub's first champion re-cid Hudson to Yonker, s or gusts to soil their s sning coats of their nong the rough waters ocean. The regulations

rom anchorage off Yacht it Ship and back; and for o and around the South-Ship and the Southwest rest, and the course to be has going and returning. has to sail for the second sailed for in the last re-e unsuitable, the Commo-iter their courses or post-

id not selecting their class e dommodore, ddinary working sails and club signals, and be sail-a sailing master, as re-dations.

the arrangement of the lour of starting was origi-t, it was far beyond that fired as an order for their

ty-nine mine

FORTRESS MONROW, Oct. 7, 1867.

The case of Captain George W. Staples, lats a merchant of Norfolk, Va., charged with stealing a check for \$1,000 from William Swaine, doing business in the city, came up before Mayor Ludiow on Saturday last. Staples ed him to that city, where the complaint was tried beed him to that city, where the complaint was tried before Judgo Cardozo, resulting in the discharge
of the prisoner from custody before the arrival
of Governor Pierpont's requisition in the examinstion before Mayor Ludiow all the evidence was adduced, and after a full bearing
the prisoner was honorably discharged, his vindication
being complete. In order to secure a more thorough
incestigation of the whole matter, Capian Staples has
commenced a suit in New York against wains for false
imprisonment, claiming damanes in \$10,000. Both the
parties are well known in Norfolk business circles, and
the case has excited a great deal of interest. Capian
staples failed in business some weeks ago, which circumsance tended to give notoriety to the proceedings
in court. The decision of the Mayor seems to be satirfactorly reserved.

The recibilizant of Norfolk course and Portsmonth

THE LATE GALE ON THE COAST.

FORTRESS MORROR, Oct. 9, 1867.
The schooner Laura Bridgeman, from Boston for Baltimore, has arrived hera. Bhe experienced the heavy
gale of the 5th inst. Two of her seamen, named George
B. Gilligen, of Beston, and John McHenry, of Sydney,
were lest overboard.
The schoener Kate Walker, from Navance for Baltimore, loaded with guane, has arrived.

JAPAN.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Political and Governmental Affairs Quiet— The Attack on the Dutch Minister—The Custom of Wearing Two Swords—Letter from the Tycoon to the King of Portugai— Merchandlas for New York—The Social Cou-dition at Nagasaki—Marketa.

Since my last nothing of importance has happened at this place. There have been rumors by the local press stating the Tycoon had been killed, war at Osaca, &c.; but, as far as is known in official circles there is no foundation for them. The empire is now on a thorough peace basis, the late disputes between the Tycoon and Princes having been settled satisfactority to all.

The Dutch Minister, while sitting on his versadah at Yeddo, was shot at by a Japanese, the ball passing close to his head. The perpetrator has not been arrested.

On the 12th of August an attaché of the Prussian lega-On the 12th of August an attache of the reasonal ega-tion, while on the road to Yeddo, was stopped by a Ya-kanin. The official (Mr. Schnell) immediately fired at him with his revolver and wounded him seriously. The Yakanin then ran into a tea house close by, where he was secreted by his friends. Mr. Schnell proceeded on his way to the legation and immediately reported the affair to the Japanese authorities, who have taken every means to arrest the perpetrator of this attack. This is the first time in the history of Japan that a foreigner has used a fevolver effectually against these murderous Yabe no fear about travelling here; but as it is now a per-son runs a risk in travelling without a guard (who very often run away in case of danger) or a good revolver with him

be no fear about travelling here; but as it is now a person runs as risk in travelling without a guard (who very often run away in case of danger) or a good revolver with him.

Another great change is going to take place hero—the abolition of the ancient custom of carrying swords. Every person in Japan who can boast of some infamous deed is entitled to carry two swords—if we are to judge from what can be seen in this place—who do not besitate a moment to draw it at any time upon a foreigner. The Ministers have been urging the change for some time, and if it takes place we will have fewer murders to record in this country. The parties who have been carrying the swords are a graceless, good-for-nothing set of men who live on their squeezes from the poorest class of people. Even the street coolies who make about six cents per day have to contribute to the support of this lazy people.

The Yakanins are neither ornamental nor useful, and the sconer they are done away with the better it will be for all parties concerned.

The United States steamer Shenandoah has arrived from the West Coast, where she has been with General Van Valkenburgh looking for the now port that is to be opened on the list of January next; what conclusion he has arrived at is not yet known. In a short time the foreign ministers are going to assemble and until then nothing with be known as to what port is decided on.

The Colorado will take F. da Reza, who goes to Portugal with a letter from the Tycoon to the king of that country; she also takes a party of Japanese officials, who visit the United States for the purpose of inspecting the navy yards, ships of war, &c.

The Colorado take for New York from Hong Kong 135 bales sifts, and from Yoxohama for New York 52 bales silk, 636 packages tea and 10 hoxes sundries.

The United States steamspip Shenandoah is at Yokohama. The Hartford and Wooming have gone to Tlensin. The United States stop Supply is at Shanghae.

The news from Nagasaki is of a rather murderous character. The Yakanins are still at th

the prisoners.

If the Japanese persist in keeping them it will lead to trouble with the French, the Christians being under

to trouble with the French, the Christians being their projection.

The American bark Anna Kimball has been seized for illegal trading with the Japanese, having been in a harbor not yet open to foreignors.

The harbor is full of steam and salling vessels, all of which hope to find buyers. It will be rather difficult; the Japanese have no money, therefore cannot buy unless on long credit—say four or five years. Such credits being rather doubtful, owners hold on to their vessels. All business is at a standstill.

credits being rather doubtful, owners hold on to their vessels. All business is at a standstill.

THE MARKETS.

In mercantile news from Yokohama there is very little of any importance. The impoverished condition of the Japanese is so great that they cannot purchase anything, and, from all apparances, it will take so ne time for the market to get in a healthy condition for trade; but with the prospect now before us, the country now being at peace, there is a chance of a lively trade coming up for foreign manufactures. Gray shirtings and cotten yarn are in good demand, selling freely at good proces. Woolien goods and me als, no demand. The demand for arms has quieted down, and it siddlecell to cover cost of impertation. Raw sik—The demand for this article has not been so brick since the recept of the news of the uniavoracte state of the home markets. Prices, however, continue high, and slik men are quite firm in their demands. Tea—The settlement of the new scanon's crop during the month has been quite large, principally for the New York markets. The stock is composed of medium to good medium, with a small portion of fine grades. Prices during the formight have divances from \$2 a \$1 per picul.

Freights are very duit. To New York £3 5. a £3 10s. a and sugar—The imperis have scopped; prices are.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

Reported Abdication of the Tycoon. Reported Abdication of the Tyccon.

aki (August 10) correspondence of the Shanghae
Frend of China]

new Tyccon has abdicated in consequence of the
action he gave the other princes in consenting
pening of the ports and his general willingness
out the treaty. Prince Owari is now Tyccon
it his proclivities are not allogether so favorable
ters. There will be a struggle for it yet, and
as will obstanticly result, I think. The foreign
ints are, however, determined to have the
rried out, so they will have to swallow the
this.

CHINA.

en her In and Around Shaughness of the United States Squadrons Fete Day-An English Monnxploring Visit.
om the Friend of China]

SHANGHAR, August 16, 1867.

It is been exceedingly hot, night and day,

can manage it has been absent from

SHANGHAR, August 16, 1867.

The casher has been exceedingly both, night and day, and the property of the United States mention of the United States mention of the United States mention of the William of the United States mention of the William of the States in the Hardford, with the flag of Administration of the States and Mrs. for Chefoo; the Sheamhard of the States and Mrs. kingson on board, about the Chusan archipelago, and the Ashuelot is at Amoy.

The Supply, store ship, was very unfortunate during her say nere, losing one officer, Mr. Mackay, by drowning and another, Mr. Martin, by cholera.

The American ship Anno Kimball has returned to Shanghal from Nagasaki, where she was select a month or two ago by the United States steamer Wyoming on a charge laid against her by the Customs of having taken in a carge of rice at a place on the coast where the American treaty with Japan does not authorize trade. The matter was utilmately arranged, we hear, by the Japanese charterers paying a fine of one thousand dollars.

According to a list of silk shippers from Shanghae, from lat June to 6th August, 1807, it appears that 8,714 hales have been shipped hence to England, 3,485 to France, 59 to Hong Kong, 49 to Bombay and 5 to Leghorn during that period.

Gur French neighbors yesterday celebrated with great cold their national holiday, the fete Napoleon.

A fine Scotch granute monument, in the form of a cross, to the memory of the late Mr. De Normann, Secretary in the British Legation, and his companions in mistoriume, who died under the cruel treatment they received from the Chinese, when taken prisoners in September, 1860, has just been erected in the grounds of the British Consulate here:

We hear from an authentic source that an expedition via the Yangtre and Bramapootia rivers to Calcutta in contemplated. We see no reason why this journey should not be accomplished, provided the members of the expedition are not too autherous, which would attract the attention of the Chinese of such a journey would, we fance, comme

The following additional subscriptions in aid of Mrs.

Lincoln have been received :-

NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

Jerney City.
THE FATRER MATHEW CELEBRATION.—The Mayor and amou Council have accepted an invitation from a mulities of the Father Mathew societies to review the

VETORS FROM THE MATOR.-At the meeting of the Common Council, on Tuesday night, Mayor Gopetil sens a roto to the resolution forbidding the Bergen Horse froad Company from laying a track in Jersey avenue. The Company have power to do so under an enactment of the Legislature. A veto was also sent in on the resolution remitting the fine of a man named Mooney who had been santenced by the Recorder for soliciting passengers without a license.

FIRE IN A PAPER MANUPACTORY .- At ten o'clock yes terday forenoon a fire broke out in the paper manufac-tory of Herbert & Co., corner of Wayne & Colgate streets, caused by the overheating of one of the kilns, which sat fire to some wood. The fire was extinguished in about an hour, the loss not exceeding \$300. Hoboken.

yesterday morning a wagon driver discovered a man lying insensible on the roadside at the upper end of lyling insensible on the roadside at the upper end of Ferry street. His head was fearfully mangled, and he presented a shocking appearance. He was taken to the police station, where, having partially recovered in the evening, he stated that he was a Canadian named John U. Little, and lately in the American navy. He said he was set upon in the nights time by a man having a lantern and a club, who demanded his coat and money, and, on being refused, clubbed him to insensibility. The injured man was taken to the Sisters' Hospital, and efforts are being made to effect the robbers' arrest.

Hudson City. The County Count.—The Grand Jury have returned thirty-three bills of indictment. The civil cases are

Newark.
The Admicultural Fair.—From two to three thousand. people were collected on the grounds at Waveriy yester-day. The agricultural department is complete, but the entries for the vegetable and fruit department abow a drawback. By noon to-day it is expected everything will be placed in position. The spectators stand is now yet completed, but before the races come off this afternoon the platform will be disisted. The judges stand was occupied yesterday. Some fine horses are on the grounds, and a trial of speed will take place for the first time to-day. Thieves and pickpockets are also out in force; but if any of them fall into the meshed of Jersey law they will bid farewell to their avocations for a term of years.

sank yesterday afternoon off Meeker & Hedden's dock, in the Passale river. At high water she was entirely submerged. It is believed that some person, main-ciously inclined, let water into her hold.

Elizabeth.

Political. -The Union County Democratic Convention

met at Elizabeth yesterday and nominated the following ticket:—For County Clerk, Henry R. Cannon, the present incumbent; for Surrogate, Adison S. Clark; for Sherif, Edgar Pierson, the present incumbent. As the county is largely democratic there is but little doubt of the election of the above dicket. There was great rejoicing among the democrats in this city yesterday over the result of the Newark charter and the State elections. THE CASE OF QUILLER.—The counsel of Sylvester Quiller, the negro recently convicted of murder, intend to apply for a writ of error in the case of the condemned

man. Quiller appears very melancholy, and expresses deep repontance for the crime he committed. He still insists that he did not commit whiteir under. Alleged Tuzyr of Money.—Ferdinand Fry was arhaving robbed the inmstes of a boarding house of \$26. It seems that he took board at the house and, as alleged, took an opportunity to steat the money. Ernest Witz and Adolphe Ambach were the sufferers.

AN OLD FOLKS' GATHERING -An old folks' gathering took place at the First Presbyterian church at Elizabeth yesterday. The meeting was one of the largest of the kind ever held in the city, people being present from all parts of the country.

Trenton.
SANGUINARY FRATERNAL QUARREL -About one o'clock yesterday morning a man named Augustus King entered the police station, covered with blood, and having the police station, covered with blood, and having a desperate gash in his side. He would not give any satisfactory explanation of the cause, so he was detained. It has since transpired that the two brothers, Robert and Augustus, residing as a place called the Square, about four nules from this city, had a dispute, which came to blows, and ended, it is alleged, in a mutual stabling affray. Robert King is lying at his home in a precinous condition, and, as the affair is cushioned up by their friends, ho definite investigation has yet been effected. No charge having been preferred against Augustus, and he maintaining a store reticence reliative to the nature of the tray, was discharged as noon.

Annual Visit and Inspection of the Water Commissioners and Brooklyn City Authori-

missioners, ex-officio Sewer Commissioners, consisting of dessrs, Gamaliel King, Daniel Northrop and P. G. Tayior, his Honor Mayor Booth, and Aidermen Armfield, Bergen, Hinedale, Hathaway, Whiting, Guck and Brady, of the Water and Drainage Committee of the Board, proceeded on the annual tour of inspection of the line of water works. Mr. Thomas Cantrell, of the Water Commissioners' Department, was also of the party. The first point of inspection was the Bliggewool reservoir on Nostrand avenue, East New York. Here are first point of inspection was the Ridgewood reservoir on Nestrand avenue, East New York. Here are two basss or divisions containing pier fresh water, pumped up by a powerful engine, which is located about half a mile tower down the road. Hese cover about thirty-one acres. It is contempiated to boild another reservoir here in the course of the next two wears which will occupy eighteen acres. Proceeding thence to the Ridgewood pumping engine, which forces the water up to the reservoir from the conduit, the party viewed the pumderous magninery at work. Everything was found in admirable condition. There are two engues here, and it is preposed to creek another in a short time. Each stroke of the powerful pisson or pump rod and each engine accomplishes ten strokes per minute and pumps one thousand and fitty galions of water. The water flows through the conduit leading to this point from a cash of ponds located in the vicinity of Hemstead and Junaka, which are of a capacity of about forty million galions, which the daity consumption of the city is little more than filteen million railons, when the consumption of water is greater, as will be used and a latter to this fact, are already prospecting with a view towards meeting such an emergency. Paisey's pond, Jamaica pond, Clear streat, Simon-on's pond, Cornell's and Pine's ponds, and heat themstead, which are a capacity of eight and a naif millions galions, were all visited in turn and presented a most favorable appearance. Indeed, as the Mayor very impulier remarked, it would be well if many shousands of the citizens of Brooklyn would but visit the sources from which they derive water, that they might from personal observation be satisfied that there can be no clearer or purer water in the country than that with which they are at the present time supplied.

Charles G. Loring.

By a telegram from Boston we are informed of the death of Charles G. Loring, at his residence at Beverly, on Tuesday afternoon. The deceased was a native of on Tucsday afternoon. The deceased was a native of Massachusetts, and was born about the year 1812. He received an excellent education, and after studying law was admitted to the bar, at which he practised his preference with success and distinction. Appointed United States toomnissioner by Fresident Pierce, he first became prominently known to the public in 1854 by his decision in the fanous case of the fugitive state Burns. He decided in favor of the rendition of the negro, and by so doing was fiercely assailed by the abolitionists of his State and elsewhere. Excepting on this occasion he has never been in a conspicuous position tefore the people. He is said to have been a intented, adable and concreous gentleman.

DREADFUL Access,-On Tuesday evening a man named William Peterman, a native of Bremen, aged twenty years, while feeding the mait mill in Mr. Myers' twenty years, while feeding the mait mit in Mr. All ore brewery, at Chiton, got caught in the fly wheel. The opening between the wheel and the wall was so narrow that the body got jammed in, and the pressure on the wheel, which was metal, was so great that it flow in pieces, parts of it being tashed through the walls and roof of the building. The head of the unfortenate man was crushed to a july and the walls and flow were besprinked with his brains and blood. Coroner daffuey lead an impass on the body, when a vertice of "Accidental death" was returned.

FIRE IN NASHVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 9, 1807.

A fire occurred in Nashville last night in the fifth Cherry streets, in the poster room of the Union printing office. The toss on type and presses is estimated at ing office. The loss on type and presses is estimated at \$4.000; insured for \$11.000 as follows:—Home, \$2,500; Phonics of Hartford, \$5.000; State Insurance Company, \$1,500, Hartford Fore Insurance Company, \$2,600. The store of H. H. Bunington, olothing merchast, on the first floor, was flooded with water. The damage is estimated at \$8,000; insured for \$20,000 in the Queen, of Liverpool, and Liverpool & Liverpool, but the Companies; North American of New York, \$6,000; Hartford, \$5,000; State, \$5,000. The damage to the bulleng is slight; \$10,000 will cover it; insured for \$24,000.

The city of Chelsea have contracted with the sculpts Prankin Simmons for a soldlers' monument. It will inagerated on the 4th of July seat and in to co \$10,000.